thens

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

VOL. XV---NO. 733.

TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY. t Two Dollares Year, psyablein Advance

AND Autention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash.

ADVENTISEMENTS will be charged \$1,50 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.—

Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly. cordingly. 53

For announcing the names of candidates for fice, \$5, Cash.

Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regu-

(ar advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as adver-

Jon Work, such as Pamphlots, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Special Motices.

The Last Chauce.

The Last Chauce.

The undersigned are authorized by Maj. Gen. John P. McCown to raise a Regiment of Infantry for the Confederate service, for three years or during the war. This will be the last chance to avoid conscription, and enter the service voluntarily. Enrolling officers have already been appointed, and those in authority have determined to bring the entire available force of the Government into the field as soon as possible. The sooner we all shoulder our muskets and enter the contest the sooner we will be permitted to return to our homes in peace. The officers of the Regiment will all be elected by the men, and each volunteer will receive a bounty of Fifty Dollars when mustered in and organized. We are assured that the Regiment will receive good arms and equipments.

equipments.

Persons engaged in raising Companies, and desiring to join this Regiment, will address either of the undersigned, as indicated below.

WILLIE LOWRY, Charleston, Tenn.

A. CALDWELL, Athens, Tenn.

NATL, ATKINSON, Charleston, Tenn.

To the People of McMinn, Monroe, Rhea and Meigs:

J. H. Hall, of Athens, has been appointed Government Agent to purchase Jeans, Linseys and Socks, for the use of the army, and the people of the above named counties are hereby notified not to sell to other parties than an authorized agent. The seldiers must be furnished with comfortable Clothing, and the people are urged to manufacture as fast as possible.

By order of Maj. James Gloven, Q. M.

D. J. DISMUKES, Agent.

Aug 22, 1862-4t

Aug 22, 1862-4t

Mr. Hale will visit Monroe, Meigs, and Rhea counties in a few days, and will make arragements as to places at which Goods can be delivered and paid for—of which due notice will be giv-

General Orders No. 9.

General Orders No. 9.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
Chattauooga, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1862.

I. Major John L. Hopkins is appointed special
aid to the Governor, and is instructed to see that
the enrolling officers of the Reserved Military
Corps in the Eastern Division of the State proceed to enroll all those subject to the provisions
of an act of Congress approved April 15, 1852,
entitled "An act to further provide for the public
defence." The enrollment of conserupts under
said act of Congress will be made in conformity
to the General Orders of the War Department,
under the superintendence of Col. E. D. Blake,
C. S. A., who has been detailed for that service in
Tennossee.

II. The Judges or Chairmen of County Courts in the Eastern Division of the State will immedintoly appoint competent persons in each civil District, Ward and Town of their respective counties, to take and make an enrollment of all who are subject to the provisions of said act of Congress, the report of whom will be immediately made upon completion to Col. E. P. Blake, at made upon completion to Col. E. P. Blake, at Knoxville, Tennessee. III. Said enrolling officers will also enroll all

persons who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all those who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward a report of them, with a duplicate list of the conscripts, to the Adjutant General of the By command of ISHAM G. HARRIS, Gov'r, &c.

Conscript.

In compliance with Order No. 9, I have proceeded to appoint the following named persons enrolling officers for the county of Polk, viz:

1st District, John G. Mayfield.

2d "M. H. Hancock.

3d "J. B. Coxey.

4th "B. F. Greenlec.

A. McKissock. Isaac Smith.
J. B. Kimsey.
E. M. Killpatrick, Jr.

Ira Gasanny.
R. McDONNELL, Chairman of the County Court.

I am authorized to recruit and raise a Company of Infantry for the Confederate service, for three years or during the war. All persons between the ages of eighteen and forty five now have the opportunity of volunteering and be mustered into to service, and receive the usual bounty.

I. G. BARKSDALE.

Sept 19, 1862 Appointments.

I will address the people of McMinn county, at the following times and places. All persons over 18 and under 45 years of age are invited to

Mt. Harmony, John Jack's, Allen Haley's, Monday, Sept. 22 Allen Haloy's, Tuesday, 24
Allen Haloy's, Wednesday, 24
Riceville, Thursday, 25
Voting Ground 8th Dist., Friday, 25
Thomas Prigmore's, Saturday, 27
Athens, Sept 17, 1852 Athens, Sept 17, 1862.

POWELL'S RIVER, TENNESSEE,

Sept. 13, 1862. Editor Post : Sir-We, the undersigned, desir you to give notice through your columns that we will receive some twenty-five or thirty recruits into our Company, each recruit furnishing him self with a good horse and reporting at these

R. S. VAN DYKE, Captain.
J. A. TURLY, lat Lieut.
A. J. TROMPSON, 2d Lieut.
W. T. Miller, 3d Lieut.
Gen. Stovenson's Escort Company.

Recruits Wanted.

suthorized to raise and muster into the rate service recruits for Col. Jas. W. Gil-Confederate service recruits for Col. Jas. W. Gillespie's (43d) Regiment Tonnessee Volunteers.—
The Conscript Law is now in force, and county curolling officer have been appointed. All persons wishing to recruit in this Regiment will have the right to choose the Company they attach themselves to. Volunteers will receive Fifty. Dollars Bounty. Conscripts will not receive any Bounty. Come forward at once—be mustored into service as volunteers and avoid the conscript. After you are conscripted you will have no chance to change your condition.

W. L. LAPPERTY, Capt.

Company H. 13 Reg't Tenn. Vols.

Sept 10, 1862.

The Yost.

Athens, Friday, October 10, 1862.

News. .

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 2 .- A company of partisans yesterday drove the Yankee pickets at Flat Rock back to Nashville. The Nashville Dispatch of the 30th ult. says the steamer "Forlorn Hope" was captured a few miles below there on Sun-

day by the rebels. The impression in Nashville is, that Bragg has taken Louisville. Speculators have cleared out all the goods and stores between here and Nashville, and

no more need come. There is no doubt about the starving

condition of Nashville. MOBILE, Oct. 2 .- Special to the Advertiser-From Tupelo the 2d.-Sixty Yankee cavalry scouts yesterday penetrated to the railroad two miles South of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wire. They were attacked by 25 men-all of the Tennessee cavalry—routed and driven off with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners. Our loss two killed and none

From New Orleans.

MOBILE, Oct. 3 .- A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, Miss., 2d inst., says Butler has issued Order No. 76, requiring all persons in New Orleans, male and female, eighteen years of age and upwards, who sympathize with the Confederates to report themselves by the 1st of October with descriptive lists of their property, real and personal. If they renew their allegiance they are to be recommended for pardon; if not, they will be fined and imprisoned, and their property confiscated. The policemen of the city are charged with the duty of seeing that every householder enrolls his property in their respective districts.

From Murfreesboro'. We make the following extract from a

letter dated October 1st, received by us from Murfreesboro':

"I was within five miles of the "City of Rocks" last evening, and saw a gentle-man from the city. He thinks the im-pression in Nashville is that Louisville has fallen into the hands of the rebels.— Our pickets sleep at night within hearing of the town bells. The Yankees are evidently much straightened for supplies. Starvation and want is staring them in

Yankee Opinion of Jackson.

Returned prisoners bay the Yankoo hold Jackson in greater terror than any other of our Generals. Our informant says he heard two Yankees in Alexandria disputing over Jackson's merits: at last the Jackson man, as if to clinch the matter, exclaimed: "I tell you, Jackson is the matter, exclaimed: "I tell you, Jackson the North also in danger? is the question is the matter, exclaimed: "I tell you, Jackson the North also in danger? is the question is the matter, exclaimed: "I tell you, Jackson the North also in danger?" is the greatest man in this or any other | which should come home with country. As for our fighting against all. . him, it's useless. He nade all the mountains sround here, knows everything about everything in this country, and he is bound to whip us."

Gen. J. C. Vaughn.

It affords us infinite pleasure to state that we have telegraphic information from Richmond, that that gallant East Tennesseean, John C. Vaughn, now Colonel of the "Bloody Third" regiment, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as a Brigadier-General. This is deserved promotion of as good a man and brave an officer as is to be found in the ranks of Southern particles. ranks of Southern patriots; and reflects credit upon the judgment both of the President who nominated and the Senate who confirmed him .- Knoxville Register. Good.

"Hermes," the correspondent of the Charleston "Mercury" communicates the following:

Not long ago, an original character of the name of Dixon was arrested and carried before McClellan. "You are from Virginia?" said McC. "Yes I am from Fauquier: and your fellows have been behaved d—d badly down there." "What is the news from Jackson?" inquired McC., evading Dixon's allusion to his soldiers. "When I last heard from him," replied Dixon. "he had just received a replied Dixon, "he had just received a dispatch from the dovil, asking him to send no more Yankees down there. The place was full of them; they had been robbing hen-roots and pig pens right and left until there wasen't a pullet or a shoat in h—ll." McClellan laughed and sent him back home.

Reward For Counterfeiters. Mr. H. B. Plant, President of the Ex-

press Company, has issued a circular to the agents and employees of the company, giving a description of the counterfeit Confederate Treasury Notes, and offering a reward of \$1,000 to any agent or employee of the company who shall detect any one passing the said counterfeits. The following are the concluding paragraphs:

It is believed that there are persons traveling through our country putting these counterfeits into circulation and you are instructed to exercise great vigi-lance, and if possible, to have those that

lance, and if possible, to have those that are knowingly attempting to pass this base issue upon the public brought to justice, and you will immediatly report all suspicious parties to proper officers.

This company will pay any of its employees a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the first person that shall be detected and convicted on evidence furnished by him of knowingly and wilfully passing upon any of its agents either of the counterfeits described above.

H. B. Plant, Prest.

Augusta, Sept. 1, 1862.

When is a sweet potatoe vine like a hog? When it begins to root. When is it like a Confederate soldier? When it begins to shoot. When like a Federal! been discharged, except those remaining When it begins to run.

Another Proclamation From Lin- To the People of East Tennessee. New York Denocratic State Concoln.

Lincoln has issued the following procla mation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the case of all State prisoners, and warning all persons from interfering with enlistments and resisting the draft:

Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the State, by draft, in order to suppress the insur-rection existing in the United States: and disloyal persons are not inadequate-ly restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection.

Now therefore be it ordered—

First-That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistment, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial less than a satisful as a sa rebets against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martials or millitary commission.

Second—That the writ of habeas corpus is

Second—That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be imprisoned in any tort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affirmed.

my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affirmed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lordone thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Sec'y of State.

A Knotty Question.

The Baltimore American in a long editorial in regard to Southern affairs, says: And now the question arises: How long will the people of the United States—the people of both sections—stand their present sufferings in conflict with each other? Unless something is done soon to retrieve our cause is there not danger that the patience of all may give way, and that out of want of success may come anarchy and "reconstruction" such as that foreshadowed so long ago in the Rehel deand "reconstruction" such as that fore-shadowed so long ago in the Rebel de-bates at Montgomery, and now once more in this programme which turns up at Charleston? Out of such a condition of things as is threatened here—however re-motely—did not the world see France emerge in the grasp of a military Dicta-torship? and, after what has occurred within the past eighteen months, should we be too greatly surprised at anything? Do we not know that there is in the loy-al States a faction which would exult at any new revolution which would restore any new revolution which would restore them to power on something like the old basis? and is it not the duty of the Government to consider the possible danger of permitting longer delays, such as have already redounded to the advan-tages of traitors both within and without

From The Potomac.

The quid nuncs must be content with nihils until our army has rested, and the rank re filled by the arrival at camp of the last stragglers, the convalescents, and, new recruits. This will occupy but a few days, and then the army thus strengthened will again recive "marching orders."
We can't have a victory every day.
McClellan's army was knocked into a
disorganized massat Sharpsburg, and will not essay an aggressive movement for some time. Passengers by the Central train last evening, brought no news from the Potomac. Today we will probably have some late Northern news by flag of truce, via Varma .- Richmond Examiner.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD .- The discovery of Gen. Beauregard's whereabouts, which has so long puzzled the military editors of Yankeedoodledom, seems to have awakened their apprehension. The New York Times, in an article on our Generals,

The appointment just announced in the Richmond papers of so conspicuous an officer as Gen. Beauregard to the coman officer as Gen. Beauregard to the com-mand of the Department of South Caroli-na and Georgia, indicates, we may re-mark, the presence in that department of no inconsiderable force, and may either prognosticate a serious attempt to eject us from our positions at Hiltons Head Beaufort, or show that the rebels anticipate a vigorous effort at the reduction of Charleston and Savannah. It sets at rest all the foolish stories which have been current of Gen. Beauregard's withdrawal from the Southern service. The truth in regard to him we blieve to be that he has simply been at the Susings in Alabama. simply been at the Springs in Alabama recruiting his strength, impaired by that memorable Western campaign in which Jen. Halleck did not capture him nor

destroy his army. DESPERATE AFFAIR IN GREENVILLE.—
John Mason was shot in Greenville,
Tenn., on Friday morning, by Charles
Gwin, both citizens of that town. It will
be remembered by our readers that the
father of Charles Gwin about a year ago,
was found brutally murdered near Greenville. The current opinion is that young
Gwin suspected Mason of being in some
way concerned in his father's death.
He shot Mason with a double-barrel shot
gun, loaded with balls. One ball took
effect in the upper part of the bowels, one
in the leg and arm. The wound in the
bowels, it is thought will prove fatal,
Gwin, immediately after shooting Mason,
mounted his horse and made his escape: DESPERATE AFFAIR IN GREENVILLE .-

From a report presented in the Confederate Senate, Monday, it appears that the whole number of patients (soldiers) admitted into the various hospitals, in and around Richmond, from the date of their organization to the present time, is 99,505, of whom 9,774 have been furloughed, and 7,603 have died. The rest, it is presumed, have recovered and

Headquarters, Department E. Tenn., Knoxville, Sept. 30th, 1862.

The undersigned has been ordered to the command of this Department. He enters upon the duties with the earnest desire and firm purpose so to administer the trust so confided to him, that no detriment shall result to our country within his Department. He will rigidly enforce Military discipline and receive of all and the state of the state of the second of the seco Military discipline, and require of all un-der his command, a scrupulous regard for the rights of persons and property of

It has come to his knowledge, that per-It has come to his knowledge, that persons acting without authority of law, have seized the property of citizens under the alleged pretext, that it was needed for the public service, or that the owners were disloyal citizens, or alien enemies. No such pretext will avail in future to shield the offender from punishment.—
The law of the land prescribes the mode of dealing with the property of alien enemies, and the law must be obeyed. The exigencies of the service may sometimes demand that private property be taken for public use. In all such cases, the authority to impress muste manate from thority to impress muste manate from these headquarters; and, just and reasor.-

able payment be made.

The right of the citizen, to the protec-The right of the citizen, to the protection of the Government, is conditional on loyalty and obedience to that Government. However much, many people in this section of country may regret the separation of Tennessee from the old Union, that separation is a fixed fact, and so long as they remain within the limits of the State, they must yield obedience to its laws.

its laws. Many persons have permitted their at-tachment to the old Government and their adherence to party leaders to blind them to the true object and purpose of the war which our enemies are making on us. They have boasted that the 'war is waged to restore "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." Presi-dent Lincoln's Government seems to have exercised its ingenuity to dispel any such delusion. Its acts demonstrate clearly that the purpose is to subjugate us, confisate our property, and emancipate our slaves. To attain this end the plainest provisions of the Constitution have been disregarded. In truth, the Constitution is a dead letter, and the old form of government has ceased to exist. It has been superseded by the most odious despotism. If doubt can have lingered in the mind of any on this point, if must be removed by any on this point, if must be removed by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 22d inst. He not only declares his purpose to emancipate our slaves, but com-mands his officers, civil, military and na-val, to recognize and maintain their free-

Heretofore his army and navy have invaded and laid waste our country; rob-bed and burned our houses; stolen and bed and burned our houses; stolen and carried off our property, and one at least of his general officers has authorized and invited his soldiers to the commission of such acts of brutal violence, on helpless women, as to expose him to the contempt and detestation of the civilized world.—He has commands his army and navy to add to other wicked and savage work, the crime of instigating and aiding in a servile insurrection. Against all aiders servile insurrection. Against all aiders and abettors in that wicked purpose, the law of the land provides a penalty. If there are those within this Department who even contemplate any disloyal or treasonable combination against the Government of the Confederate States, or the giving of secret aid and comfort to the enemies of our country, they are emphatically warned to desist from their treasonable purposes whilst it is yet time. It is to be hoped that no such persons will be found within this Department, but that East Tennessceans will now array them-

selves heartly on the side of the Government. Now that President Lincoln's government has thrown off the mask, and open-ly declared its purpose, the people of Kentucky are no longer in doubt as to what it behooves them to do, to secure what it behooves them to do, to secure their Constitutional rights and indepen-dence. They are flocking by thousands to our standard. Lot East Tennesseeans no longer hesitate, but spring to arms, rally to our standard, and emulate, on future battle fields, the noble example of our gallant and heroic soldiers at Manassas and Shiloh, Chickahominy and Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry—and many other fields, on which Southern soldiers have exhibited to the world what Southern men can do when battling for their independence. When such work is to be done, and such examoles set, the descendants of the heroes o King's Mountain should not be absent.

Sam. Jones, Major General.

Sam. Jones, Major General.

Athens Post, Greenville Banner and Jonesboro' Express, please copy one week and send bills here.

Oct21w.

We learn that in Middle Tennessee there is a great misapprehension as to the law in regard to the formation of partizen ranger companies and of new reg-iments. We will state what the law is so that there may hereafter be no misunderstanding, and in order that persons may net involve themselves in any difficulties. The Secretary of War has decided that no more new companies or regiments can be received at present, and further an order has been issued from the Wai Department that Partizan rangers are not allowed to recruit from persons subject to the conscript law. The President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of the conscript law in Tennessee for a limited time and receive regiments and com-panies under former laws, but until he loes so no more new companies can be does so no more new companies can be received. We have expressed the opinion that it would be the best policy to suspend the operation of the conscript law for thirty days in Tennessee, and allow volunteering during that time in either old or new regiments, and if that were done we believe that the old regiments would be filled and many new ones formed. We are satisfied from reliable sources that Tennessee could now furnish formed. We are satisfied from reliable sources that Tennessee could now furnish more men than the government wants, and on that account we would be glad to see an opportunity given them to volunteer. It could do no harm to make the experiment.—Rebel.

Under recent instructions to the commanding officers of all arsenals and armories in the United States, to admin-ister the oath of allegiance to the employ-ees under their command, nineteen re-fused to take the oath at Springfield Ar-mory Massachusetts, on the ground that they are foreigners. The Secretary of War gave orders for their immediate dis-missal

vention.

The ticket which this body nominated last week is thus classified: For Governor, Horatio Seymour-Soft Shell and Conservative; Lieutenant Governor, Da-Soft Shell and a war Democrat; for Inspector of State Prison, Gaylord J. Clark

—Hard Shell; for Clerk of the God Research of Appeals of Appeals of Appeals of the Section (September 1988).

such purpose.

Second—That by the following resolu-

Second—That by the following resolu-tions unanimously passed by Congress in July, 1861; the Government was pledged to the policy inculcated therein, which cannot be departed from without viola-tion of public faith, viz:

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the coun-try by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitu-States, now in arms against the Constitu-tional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emer-gency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not weed on their part in this war is not waged on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any pur-pose of overthrowing or interfering with pose of conquest of subjugation, or pur-the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these ob-jects are accomplished the war ought to

Third—That we, having confidence in the loyalty of the citizens of New York, reiterate the sentiments heretofore expressed by the Democratic party—that the illegal and unconstitutional arrests and the illegal and unconstitutional arrests and imprisonments of citizens of this State are without the justification of necessity, and we denounce such as usurpation and a crime, and that the freedom of the press, equally protected by the Constitution, ought to be maintained.

Fourth—That we are willing to act in the coming election with any class of

ae of September 2d. The engraving to his r of the counterfeit is inferior to the genu-ine—the portrait of Mr. Meminger in It is at this time, with victory in our ine—the portrait of Mr. Meminger in It is at this time, with victory in our the centre being badly done. All the hands, and enormous preparations for genuine are lettered H in two places—
the counterfeit has the J once. The
words "For Treasurer," following the
signature in the genuine. are left out of
the counterfeit. The formula of the counterfeit that the signature in the genuine are left out of the counterfeit. The fives in the circles ers of this wicked rebellion, to submit to on the left hand of the genuine are omited in the spurious, and whenever they appear in the latter are coarser than in the genuine. The engraver's name does not the Federal Government. No event in appear on the counterfeit. There are the history of the world surpasses the many other points of difference, but the one now presented by the President, and above are sufficient to put the communiabove are sufficient to put the community on their guard.

Nich Davis. The Huntsville Advocate denies that this gentleman is, or ever has been, unsound or untrue to the South, or that he ever tried to make fair weather with the sbolition army under Mitchell, while it was in North Alabama.

Light Wanted-Light Wasted. There is a great cry for light—no oil—no fluid—no candles. Now there was a great Light made six thousand years ago, which is still bright and brilliant, but it seems not to be appreciated by multitudes of the human family—in fact, they shut their eyes against it two or three hours every morning. Why turn day into night and night into day? "Night is the time for sleep." Take poor Richard's advice, "Early to bed, &c." Then few candles will suffice.

Bos Shoat.

The Brooklyn, New York fourteenth regiment is reported by the Washington Republican as numbering only fifty now, "out of about one thousand fine fellows" as the Republican calls them "on first entering the service." They were "used up" mostly in the late fights on Manassas plains.

Lowell, of the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, is of the opinion that a new party is raising at the North, the object of which is to thwart Lincoln and the rebel-lion. Men like Wood and Seymour are said to be the leaders of this party, against which Lowell is very savage in the clamor. Atlantic.

Comments of the Northern Press on Lancoin's Abolition Proclams-

The following are some of the comments of the leading Northern press on Lincoln's proclamation:

Hard Shell; for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Frederick A. Talmadge—Old Whig. Mozart, Conservative and anti-war The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, waving the expression of their views upon questions not rendered imperative by the imperiled condition of their country, hereby declare:

Prest—That they will continue to render the Government their sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union as it was and maintain the Constitution as it is, believing that sacred instrument founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose.

Second—That by the following resolutions unanimously passed by Congress in the South President Lincoln that as according to the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose.

Second—That by the following resolutions unanimously passed by Congress in the South President Lincoln of this Government than this proclamation of this Government than this proclamation of the Severnment than the foundation of the Severnment than the foundation of the Severnment than the substance of the foundation of the Severnment than the proclamation of the Severnment than the foundation of the Severnment than the foundation of the Severnment than the foundation of the Severnment than the substance of the foundation of the Supersident Lincoln. The wisdom of the step taken—we refer at present to that clause in the document withing proclamation of the Supersident Lincoln of the States after the first of January—is unquestionable; its necessity indisputable. It has been declared time and again by President Lincoln that a present to that clause in the Supersident Lincoln of the States after the first of January—is unquestionable; its necessity indisputable. It has been declared time and again by President Lincoln that the military means of suppressing the great rebellion have proved a failure, but simply that there prove an element of weakness—it may be of destruction to them and their cause, when we make such use of it and its vic-

when we make such use of it and its victims as lies in our power.

From now till the first of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months.—What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We earnestly hope, bowerer, that by that time the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and that the terrible element of slave insurrection may not be invoked. If by that day the rebel army be everthrown, and their capital captured, and if the slaveholding rebel army be everthrown, and their capital captured, and if the slaveholding rebels still prove malignant, irrepressible, and, as in the Southwest, disorganizers and marauders, then let that which Vice-President Stephens called the corner stone of the Southern Cenfederacy be knocked from under it, and see whether the whole fabric of rebellion will not necessarily tumble to the ground. will not necessarily tumble to the ground

(From the New York Herald.) (From the New York Herald.)

The gravity of this proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the system of labor in a vast and important agricultural section of the country, which will, if the rebels persist in their course, suddenly emancipate three or four millions of human beings, and throw them, in the fullness of their helplessness and ignorance, upon their own resources and the wisdom of the white race to properly regulate and care the coming election with any class of loyal citizens who agree with us in the principles herein expressed; that we hereby invite the co-operation of all citizens in giving the most emphatic expression to these principles by supporting the ticket nominated by the Convention.

Another Counterfeit.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle notices a new counterfeit bill of the green colored. new counterfeit bill of the green colored the existing stringent laws of some of the Western States, confining the negro

ninety days. (From the New York World.)

President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing. When in the art of political balancing. When in his elevated position a portion of the balancing pole is thrown out on the left side, he deftly projects an equal weight of it on the right. Thus he maintains his equilibrium. While he was humoring the radicals in the process of degrading Gen. McClellan, he withheld the proclamation for which they so loudly clamorad. When the unreleasing necessities. mation for which they so loudly clamored. When the unrelenting necessities of war compelled him to restore that General to command, he found it necessary to pacify this exacting and meddles some faction, and he throws a sop to the barking three-mouthed Cerebus, in the shape of a new proclamation.

The new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclaims, in substance, that on the first of next January, he will issue still another proclamation, putting in force the main provisions of the confiscation act. It is unbecoming the dignity of a great Government to make such menaces as to what it will

on the first of next January, the war is substantially ended, there would be some reason in giving the insurgents their election between submission and civil penalties. But they will laugh such offers to scorn so long as they can confront us with great armies. That part of the proclamation which relates to slaves coming within our lines is particularly weak. The law is the same that it was several months ago. If a trockermation

Atlantic.

Put his foot in it.—The Anomosa (Iowa) Eureka tells of a man named Joseph Apt, who enlisted, and went home and told his wife. While he was asleep, the loving spouse took an axe and cut his foot nearly off. Mr Apt will be apt to stay at home.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes a letter from Washington upon the subject of a military dictatorship, and says: "If it is a truthful picture of affairs, the friends of liberty have everything to dread from the future."

Among the returned prisoners here are some Misourians, who have an adventurous history to recount. They were taken prisoners while in Price's army, but the Yankees would not recognize them as prisoners of war, and gave them a trial by court martial. They were condemned and sentenced to be executed; their coffins were prepared, the graves dug, and the prisoners taken out to be shot, when, at the last moment, the Yankees fearing retaliation, concluded to recognize them as prisoners of war, and gave them a trial by court martial. They were condemned and sentenced to be executed; their coffins were prepared, the graves dug, and the prisoners taken out to be a dug, and the prisoners of war, and gave them a trial by court martial. They were condemned and sentenced to be executed; their coffins were prepared, the graves dug, and the prisoners taken out to be a dug, and the prisoners of war, and gave them a trial by court martial. They were condemned and sentenced to be executed; their coffins were prepared, the graves dug, and the prisoners of war, and gave them as priso